

Abstract

A circuit for controlling the power supply voltage of an electric motor includes means for detecting the difference between a mains voltage and a reference voltage, and means for generating an alternating correction voltage whose frequency is equal to the frequency of the mains voltage and which is phase-shifted with respect to the mains. The phase shift between the mains voltage and the correction voltage is proportional to the difference between the mains voltage and the reference voltage, and the correction voltage is added to the mains voltage.